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EXTRAORDINARY

PART I—Section 1

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MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CONSUMER INDUSTRIES

ORDER

IMPORT TRADE CONTROL

New Delhi, the 30th March 1957

No. 6/57.—The following Open General Licence issued by the Central Government under the Imports (Control) Order, 1955, is published for general information:—

IMPORT TRADE CONTROL—OPEN GENERAL LICENCE NO. XLVIII

In pursuance of the Imports (Control) Order, 1955, the Central Government hereby gives general permission to all persons to import from Pakistan, any goods of the description specified in the annexed Schedule, which are produced or processed in Pakistan.

SCHEDULE

S. No.	Part of the I.T.C. Schedule	Description
1	2	3
1.	IV.	Poultry.
3.	IV.	Fish, not otherwise specified.
4.	IV.	Fish, salted wet.
18.	IV.	Fresh vegetables, all sorts, n.o.s. (excluding potatoes and betel leaves) but including onions, garlic and green ginger.
80.	IV.	Eggs.

Provided that:—

(i) Such goods are shipped or despatched on through consignment to India on or before the 30th June, 1957, without any grace period whatsoever; and

(ii) nothing in this licence shall affect any prohibition or regulation affecting the import of any of the goods specified in the above Schedule and in force at the time when such goods are imported.

K. B. LALL, Joint Secy.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IMPORT TRADE CONTROL

New Delhi, the 30th March 1957

SUBJECT.—*Grant of import licences for Capital Goods and Heavy Electrical Plant.*

No. 28-ITC(PN)/57.—Importers are aware that it has been decided to grant import licences for certain types of capital goods only if suitable terms of deferred payments are arranged by the importer concerned so that remittances of foreign exchange are suitably phased. The type of cases to which these conditions will apply and the payment terms which will be normally accepted are outlined below for the information of all concerned.

2. Applications will be considered under one of the following alternative sets of terms:—

(i) Total payment prior to shipment not to exceed 20 per cent of the f.o.b. value of the plant and equipment and the remaining 80 per-cent to be paid in seven more or less equal annual instalments thereafter.

(ii) The initial payment to be limited to 10 per cent. and the balance to be paid after production has started and in instalments which should not exceed the net saving in or earning of foreign exchange which the project will achieve thereafter. For purposes of consideration under this alternative the item to be produced must be one which has a sufficient importance to the country's economy to justify its continued imports in spite of a tight exchange position or it must be readily capable of earning foreign exchange by being exported. To calculate the saving in exchange, credit will be given for the production of items which save or earn foreign exchange, but a deduction will be made on account of the raw materials and semi-finished items which the project will need to buy, unless they can procure without additional strain on the foreign exchange resources of the country.

3. Import licences issued under either alternative will specify the value to be remitted and the currency in which it is to be remitted and the dates on which such remittances will be permitted. In order that these dates may be determined, an assessment with a margin of safety will have to be made of the likely date of shipment being completed and in the case of alternative (ii) above, of the date on which the project will go into production and the value of its turnover from year to year. The date on which the equipment is to be shipped will be an essential condition of the licence, and if the date of shipment is delayed, there will be a corresponding postponement of the period in which remittances will be allowed.

4. It will not be necessary to secure deferred payments in respect of the following types of cases:—

(a) Where the total value of imported plant and equipment to complete a project is less than Rs. 5 lakhs.

(b) Where the equipment in question is 10 per cent or less in value of the machinery already installed or covered by an import licence or available from indigenous sources and is essential for the completion of such plant.

(c) Where the equipment is needed for purposes of replacement or maintenance as distinct from expansion or new development.

(d) Where the total value of the equipment to be imported is less than the amount of fresh foreign capital coming in for the project.

(e) Where the equipment in question is needed for constructional purposes but will not form a part of the fixed plant and machinery to be installed *e.g.*, earth moving equipment, excavators etc.

5. Applications which fall under the above noted exceptions will be considered on merits in accordance with the import policy in force as well as the priority to be attached to the project in question and importers need not negotiate for terms of deferred payment unless specifically asked to do so by the Import Control.

S. K. SINHA,
Chief Controller of Imports & Exports.

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